## **Habitat Assessment- Low Gradient**

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

General Sheet * Site ID:			<del>-</del>
* Site Name:			•
•			e/Longitude:
	_		gth (aim for 100m):
•			* Date:
			□Partly Cloudy □Overcast □Light Rain ain □Heavy Rain □Snow □Heavy Snow Melt ° C
Dava since last re	nin:		Air Temperature:
Days since last ra	ali i		Water Temperature:°C
Water Conditions: 0	Circle the	e term th	nat best fits each category
Odor:	Norma	al Sev	wage Petroleum Chemical Anaerobic (rotten eggs) Other
Turbidity:	Clear	Slight	tly turbid Turbid
Surface Coating:	None	Oily	Foam Scum Other
Stream Flow:	Slow	Mode	rate Swift Combination
Stream Measureme Transect Measureme (10 feet):		asure wi	idth, depth and calculate velocity
<u>W</u>	/idth		,,, = Averagemeters
<u>De</u>	<u>epth</u>		,,, = Averagemeters
<u>Ve</u>	<u>locity</u>		_,,, = Average timeseconds
		Distanc	ce/Average time = meters/second
Stream Characte	ristics:	Circle th	ne term that best fits each category
Canopy:			Open (0-25%) Mostly Open (26 – 50%) Partly Open (51-75%)
			Mostly Closed/Closed (75 – 100%)
Woody Debris:			Abundant Moderate Scarce None
Predominant Aquatic Vegetation: (choose most abundant type)			Rooted emergent Rooted submergent Rooted floating Free floating No vegetation
Algae Growth:			Abundant Moderate Scarce None
Algae Location: (choose most abundant type)			Filamentous Periphyton None
Litter Concentration:			Present Absent If present, how much%
Structures:			None Bridges Culverts Dams Other:

## **Assessment Sheet**

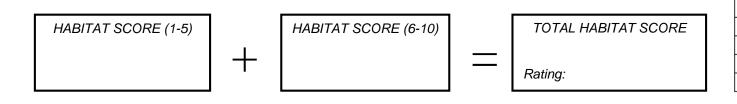
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## **Low Gradient Monitoring Sheet**

Habitat	Condition Category					
Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor		
1. Epifaunal Substrate/Available Cover	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		
2. Pool Substrate Characterization SCORE	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.  20 19 18 17 16	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.		
SCORE		10 11 10 11 11				
3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present. (Deep > 1m; large is width or length > half cross-section of stream)	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		
4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		

Total Habitat Score (1-5)

6. Channel Alteration SCORE	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. In stream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		
7. Channel Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length by 3 to 4 times compared to if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas).	The bends in the stream increase the stream length by 2 to 3 times compared to if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length by 1 to 2 times compared to if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.		
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0		
8. Bank Stability (score each bank)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.		
SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
9. Bank Vegetative Protection (score each bank)  Note: determine left or right side by facing upstream.	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or non-woody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.		
SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clearcuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.		
SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		



HABITAT SCORES	VALUE
OPTIMAL	160 – 200
SUB-OPTIMAL	110 – 159
MARGINAL	60 – 109
POOR	< 60

## Pipe & Drainage Ditch Sheet

Fill in the blanks and circle the best options for each pipe in your stream reach (add more pages as necessary)

Lat and Long	NJPDES # (if applicable	Pipe Diameter (in or ft)	Type	Pipe Material	Pipe Location	Pipe Flow:	Is stream bank at outfall eroded?	Is stream bed eroded downstream?
			Storm Drain Residential Discharge Industrial Drain Combined Sewer Overflow Other	Concrete Steel Plastic Clay Other	In Water In Bank Near Water	None Trickle Intermittent Steady Heavy	Yes No	Yes No
			Storm Drain Residential Discharge Industrial Drain Combined Sewer Overflow Other	Concrete Steel Plastic Clay Other	In Water In Bank Near Water	None Trickle Intermittent Steady Heavy	Yes No	Yes No
			Storm Drain Residential Discharge Industrial Drain Combined Sewer Overflow Other	Concrete Steel Plastic Clay Other	In Water In Bank Near Water	None Trickle Intermittent Steady Heavy	Yes No	Yes No
			Storm Drain Residential Discharge Industrial Drain Combined Sewer Overflow Other	Concrete Steel Plastic Clay Other	In Water In Bank Near Water	None Trickle Intermittent Steady Heavy	Yes No	Yes No